

REMARKS

Applicants initially thank the Examiner for confirming that the current Action is non-final as indicated on the cover sheet of the Action, and for conceding that the Conclusion section of the Action incorrectly identifies the Action as final.

Claims 1 and 12 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) on Miyamoto (U.S. Patent No. 5,701,402) in view of applicants' admitted prior art (hereinafter, "AAPA"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 recites "a nonvolatile memory for storing first destination information, comprising a shipment destination, to be used to control a printing operation by a control system of the main body of the image forming device, and second destination information, comprising a destination code, not to be used to control the printing operation by the control system of the main body of the image forming device." Neither Miyamoto nor AAPA, alone or in combination, discloses or suggests such features.

The Examiner has conceded that Miyamoto does not disclose the first destination information and second destination information as recited in claim 1. Instead, the Examiner has asserted that AAPA discloses these features. Specifically, the Examiner has cited paragraphs [0005] and [0006] of applicants' specification as disclosing process cartridges having shipment destinations and destination codes and that such codes may be stored and used to control printing.

Even if the Examiner's assertions were correct, which applicants do not concede, the combination of Miyamoto and AAPA still fails to disclose all of the features recited in claim 1. The Examiner does not cite either Miyamoto or AAPA as disclosing two separate types of destination data or destination information as recited in claim 1, which they do not. Additionally, the Examiner notes that the destination information that is disclosed in AAPA is used to control printing, which, accordingly, is directly contrary to "second destination information, comprising a destination code, not to be used to control the printing operation," as recited in claim 1 (emphasis added).

Furthermore, as noted in paragraph [0006] of applicants' specification, "only one kind of destination data is stored in a conventional process cartridge." Accordingly, the Examiner has conceded that Miyamoto does not disclose two kinds of destination information and has cited to a portion of applicants' specification that likewise states that the prior art does not disclose two kinds of destination information. The Examiner has failed to identify a disclosure or suggestion of two kinds of destination information in the prior art. Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable.

Similarly, claim 12 recites "shipment destination data ... to be used to control a printing operation ... and ... a destination code, of the process cartridge not to be used to control the printing operation." The Examiner has conceded that Miyamoto does not disclose such features, and applicants respectfully submit that AAPA does not disclose such features, either. AAPA only discloses one type of stored information, and the Examiner has stated that this information is used to control a printing operation. Accordingly, claim 12 is also allowable.

Claims 8, 16, 17, 18 and 20 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) on Miyamoto in view of AAPA and Ueno (U.S. Patent No. 6,144,812). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 8 recites "an address at which data comprising a shipment destination used by a control system of the main body of the image forming device is stored, [and] a first unused address at which data comprising a destination code is stored and of which use by the control system of the main body of the image forming device is not defined." Neither Miyamoto, Ueno nor AAPA, alone or in combination, discloses such features.

Similar to the above discussion directed to claim 1, the Examiner has conceded that Miyamoto does not teach a shipment destination and a destination code as recited in claim 8. The Examiner instead cites Ueno's manufacturing date as disclosing the destination code recited in claim 8. The Examiner has failed to explain how a manufacturing date can be interpreted as a destination code as recited in claim 8. Accordingly, claim 8 is allowable.

Ueno fails to overcome the deficiencies of Miyamoto and AAPA detailed above with regard to claims 1 and 12. Accordingly, claims 16, 17, 18 and 20, which depend from claims 1 and 12, are allowable due at least to their respective dependencies.

Claims 2-7, 9-11, 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) on Miyamoto in view of AAPA and Hirst (U.S. Patent No. 5,930,553) and claim 5 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) on Miyamoto in view of AAPA, Hirst and Ueno. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Hirst, which was cited only as disclosing a lot number, fails to overcome the deficiencies of Miyamoto, AAPA and Ueno detailed above. Accordingly, claims 2-7, 9-11 and 13-15 are allowable due at least to their respective dependencies.

Claims 21-23 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) on Miyamoto in view of AAPA, Ueno and Applegate (U.S. Patent No. 5,995,774). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Applegate, which was cited only as disclosing a detachable cartridge, fails to overcome the deficiencies of Miyamoto, AAPA and Ueno detailed above. Accordingly, claims 21-23 are allowable due at least to their respective dependencies.

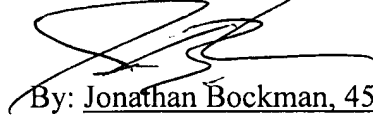
Applicants solicit an early action allowing claims 1-23.

In the event the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicants petition for any required relief, including extensions of time, and

authorize the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing Docket No. **204552021000**.

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Respectfully submitted,



By: Jonathan Bockman, 45,640, for
Adam Keser
Registration No. 54,217
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
1650 Tysons Blvd, Suite 300
McLean, Virginia 22102
703.760.7301